Refine Search

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.
Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.
The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L5 and (select$6 or choos$6) same action$	20

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L6

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, July 27, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L6	L5 and (select$6 or choos$6) same action$	20	L6
L5	L3 and (perform$6 or determin$6)same clinic$6	132	L5
L4	L3 and notif$6 same clinic$6 same (perform$6 or determin$6) same action	0	L4
L3	(skin or tissue)same (wound$ or injur$3) same (regime or car$3 or regimen) same (dressing or dress$ or adhesive or cover$6)	1909	L3
L2	L1 and (perform$6 or determin$6)same clinic$6 same action	4	L2
L1	(skin or bod$3)same (wound$ or injur$3) same (regime or car$3 or regimen) same (dressing or dress$ or adhesive or cover$6)	7350	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L10: Entry 17 of 27 File: USPT Jan 7, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6503539 B2
TITLE: Matrix protein compositions for wound healing

Brief Summary Text (46):
Traditionally, dry or wet-to-dry dressings have been most commonly used for wound care. These are gradually being replaced by moist environments using occlusive dressings. To successfully repair or replace a failed body part, the processes of wound healing, fibrosis and microbial invasion must be balanced against each other. Many tools available to ward off infection compromise wound healing. Delayed wound healing or inflammation can exacerbate fibrosis. Moreover, it has previously been suggested that growth factors like epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor-.alpha. (TGF-.alpha.), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) including acidic fibroblast growth factor (.alpha.-FGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (.beta.-FGF), transforming growth factor-.beta. (TGF-.beta.) and insulin like growth factors (IGF-1 and IGF-2) are conductors of the wound healing process and they are frequently cited as promoters of wound healing; however, they can actually promote fibrosis which in turn may impair successful healing. Even though accelerated healing offers the most promise for reducing the risk of infection and the resulting inflammation that can lead to scar formation, therapeutic attempts to accelerate the normal wound healing process have met with relatively little success. This is likely because the repair process involves the concerted involvement of a number of factors, cf. above.

Brief Summary Text (186):
The concentration of the active enamel substance in a pharmaceutical composition depends on the specific enamel substance, its potency, the severity of the disease to be prevented or treated, and the age and condition of the patient. Methods applicable to selecting relevant concentrations of the active enamel substance in the pharmaceutical composition are well known to a person skilled in the art and may be performed according to established guidelines for good clinical practice (GCP) or investigational New Drug Exemption ("IND") regulations as described in e.g. International Standard ISO/DIS 14155 Clinical investigation of medical devices, 1994 and ICH (International Committee for Harmonisation): Harmonised tripartite guideline for good clinical practice, Brookwood Medical Publications, Ltd, Surrey, UK, 1996. A person skilled in the art would, by use of the methods described in standard textbooks, guidelines and regulations as described above as well as common general knowledge within the field, be able to select the exact dosage regimen to be implemented for any active enamel substance and/or selected other active substances and dosage form using merely routine experimentation procedures.

Detailed Description Text (87):
Sutures were removed after 2 weeks. The healing of EMDOGAIN.RTM. and control sites was evaluated both by the patient and the dentist. In one centre, 9 patients had contralateral extractions with/without EMDOGAIN.RTM.. One patient had slight irritation from sutures at both sites, while another patient had severe pain at the control site only but no problems at the EMDOGAIN.RTM. treated site. In a second centre, three patients out of 6 had pain only from the control sites. Finally, in a third centre one patient had a serious event, alveolitis, which was diagnosed at the control site of a patient. The EMDOGAIN.RTM. treated site healed without

problems. Another patient had slight irritation from sutures at both extraction sites, but only the control site was inflamed and painful and required repeated irrigations with saline and intake of painkillers.

Detailed Description Text (94):
The alveolitis was treated in the traditional way with removal of necrotic bone and induction of new bleeding. Also, gingiva was mobilised and a suture was applied to close the alveolar. The patient was then treated with penicillin (apocillin 660 mg, 2 tablets morning and evening for seven days) to fight the infection and also instructed to rinse his mouth twice daily with, a chlorhexidine solution. After five days, after ending his antibiotic regime, the patient showed up at the dental clinic still complaining about severe pain. Inspection of the operation area was performed visually and by palpation, and probing and showed that the alvolitis persisted and that more necrotic bone was present. X-ray revealed bone destruction and necrosis all the way down to the apical part of the alveola. The operation area was cleaned out once more and the resulting bone lesion was filled with EMDOGAIN.RTM. (30 mg/ml, max. 0.5 ml was applied), and a new suture was placed in the gingiva to close the alveola. No additional treatment was instituted, but the patient was told to continue rinsing with chlorhexidine solution. Two days later the patient reported back to the clinic that both the pain and the swelling had gone. Clinical examination and removal of the suture one week after EMDOGAIN.RTM. treatment revealed good healing with no signs of necrotic tissues or inflammation and an intact, gingiva without redness or swelling covered the wound area. No bleeding or pain when probed and palpated. No foul odour or taste or exudes could be observed. The patient did not report any pain or other symptoms findings.

Detailed Description Text (113):
After ten days the patient was back for control and removal of the sutures. At this time the swelling was gone and soft tissue healing was very good. However, the complete anaesthesia of the mandibular nerve persisted and the patient was informed that the prognosis for a ruptured nerve is, at the best, uncertain. At this point the anaesthesia made it impossible to test the viability of tooth 37. Normally a root damage like the one presented here lead to necrosis of the pulp and ankylosis of the tooth. To prevent these complications endodontic treatment is indicated. However, to see if the experimental treatment could promote a periodontal ligament healing the patient agreed to leave the tooth untreated for the time being. The patient was then scheduled for monthly controls.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L10: Entry 17 of 27 File: USPT Jan 7, 2003

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Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 27 of 27 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040097402 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L10: Entry 1 of 27 File: PGPB May 20, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040097402
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040097402 A1

TITLE: COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR REGULATING BACTERIAL GROWTH AND PATHOGENESIS

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 20, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bassler, Bonnie L.	Princeton	NJ	US	
Dammel, Carol	Escondido	CA	US	
Schauder, Stephan	Princeton	NJ	US	
Shokat, Kevan	San Francisco	CA	US	
Stein, Jeffrey	San Diego	CA	US	
Surette, Michael G.	Calgary		CA	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/2; 435/6, 435/7.1, 514/44

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20040097401 A1

L10: Entry 2 of 27 File: PGPB May 20, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040097401
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040097401 A1

TITLE: Lysine in therapeutic angiogenesis, particularly in treating ischaemic conditions

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040018228 A1

L10: Entry 3 of 27 File: PGPB Jan 29, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040018228
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040018228 A1

TITLE: Compositions and methods for reducing scar tissue formation

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030171954 A1

L10: Entry 4 of 27 File: PGPB Sep 11, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030171954
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030171954 A1

TITLE: Method of managing the provision of healthcare and system for effecting same

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20030069528 A1

L10: Entry 5 of 27 File: PGPB Apr 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030069528
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030069528 A1

TITLE: Prevention and treatment of deep venous thrombosis

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 20030064927 A1

L10: Entry 6 of 27 File: PGPB Apr 3, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030064927
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030064927 A1

TITLE: Matrix protein compositions for treating infection

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 20020187935 A1

L10: Entry 7 of 27 File: PGPB Dec 12, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020187935
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020187935 A1

TITLE: Photochemical tissue bonding

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 20020169105 A1

L10: Entry 8 of 27 File: PGPB Nov 14, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020169105
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020169105 A1

TITLE: MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR WOUND HEALING

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 9. Document ID: US 20020142444 A1

L10: Entry 9 of 27 File: PGPB Oct 3, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020142444
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020142444 A1

TITLE: AL-2 neurotrophic factor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 10. Document ID: US 20020137126 A1

L10: Entry 10 of 27 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020137126
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020137126 A1

TITLE: AL-1 NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR, A LIGAND FOR AN EPH RELATED TYROSINE KINASE RECEPTOR

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 11. Document ID: US 6749860 B2

L10: Entry 11 of 27 File: USPT Jun 15, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6749860

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6749860 B2

TITLE: Absorbent articles with non-aqueous compositions containing botanicals

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 12. Document ID: US 6720009 B2

L10: Entry 12 of 27 File: USPT Apr 13, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6720009
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6720009 B2

TITLE: Matrix protein compositions for treating infection

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 13. Document ID: US 6696557 B1

L10: Entry 13 of 27 File: USPT Feb 24, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6696557
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6696557 B1

TITLE: AL-2 neurotrophic factor nucleic acid

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 14. Document ID: US 6627215 B1

L10: Entry 14 of 27 File: USPT Sep 30, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6627215
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6627215 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Devices for improved wound management

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 15. Document ID: US 6610296 B2

L10: Entry 15 of 27 File: USPT Aug 26, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6610296
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6610296 B2

TITLE: Methods of enhancing cognitive function using an AL-1 neurotrophic factor immunoadhesin

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 16. Document ID: US 6559176 B1

L10: Entry 16 of 27 File: USPT May 6, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6559176
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6559176 B1

TITLE: Compounds and methods for regulating bacterial growth and pathogenesis

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 17. Document ID: US 6503539 B2

L10: Entry 17 of 27 File: USPT Jan 7, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6503539
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6503539 B2

TITLE: Matrix protein compositions for wound healing

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 18. Document ID: US 6428323 B1

L10: Entry 18 of 27 File: USPT Aug 6, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6428323
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6428323 B1

TITLE: Medical examination teaching system

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 19. Document ID: US 6208749 B1

L10: Entry 19 of 27 File: USPT Mar 27, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6208749
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6208749 B1

TITLE: Systems and methods for the multispectral imaging and characterization of skin tissue

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 20. Document ID: US 6190691 B1

L10: Entry 20 of 27 File: USPT Feb 20, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6190691
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6190691 B1

TITLE: Methods for treating inflammatory conditions

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 21. Document ID: US 6081612 A

L10: Entry 21 of 27 File: USPT Jun 27, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6081612
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6081612 A

TITLE: Systems and methods for the multispectral imaging and characterization of skin tissue

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 22. Document ID: US 5962477 A

L10: Entry 22 of 27 File: USPT Oct 5, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5962477
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5962477 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Screening methods for cytokine inhibitors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 23. Document ID: US 5899856 A

L10: Entry 23 of 27 File: USPT May 4, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5899856
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5899856 A

TITLE: Dermal patch detecting long-term alcohol consumption and method of use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 24. Document ID: US 5474528 A

L10: Entry 24 of 27 File: USPT Dec 12, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5474528
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5474528 A

TITLE: Combination controller and patch for the photodynamic therapy of dermal lesion

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 25. Document ID: US 5290273 A

L10: Entry 25 of 27 File: USPT Mar 1, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5290273
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5290273 A

TITLE: Laser treatment method for removing pigement containing lesions from the skin of a living human

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 26. Document ID: US 4088754 A

L10: Entry 26 of 27 File: USPT May 9, 1978

US-PAT-NO: 4088754
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4088754 A

TITLE: Water-soluble cerium (cerous) salts in burn therapy

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 27. Document ID: US 3605726 A

L10: Entry 27 of 27 File: USOC Sep 20, 1971

US-PAT-NO: 3605726
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3605726 A

TITLE: FLEXIBLE,EXTRA VASCULAR ELECTROMAGNETIC BLOOD FLOW PROBE

DATE-ISSUED: September 20, 1971

INVENTOR-NAME: WILLIAMS BRYN T; BAREFOOT CHARLES A

US-CL-CURRENT: 600/504, 73/861.12

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Terms	Documents
L7 and (diagnos$3 or prognos$)	27

Display Format: - Change Format

Previous Page Next Page Go to Doc#

L6: Entry 12 of 20 File: USPT Jan 14, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6506803 B1
TITLE: Methods of preventing and treating microbial infections

Detailed Description Text (36):
As used herein, the term "medical devices" includes any material or device that is used on, in, or through a patient's body in the course of medical treatment (e.g., for a disease or injury). Medical devices include, but are not limited to, such items as medical implants, wound care devices, drug delivery devices, and body cavity and personal protection devices. The medical implants include, but are not limited to, urinary catheters, intravascular catheters, dialysis shunts, wound drain tubes, skin sutures, vascular grafts, implantable meshes, intraocular devices, heart valves, and the like. Wound care devices include, but are not limited to, general wound dressings, biologic graft materials, tape closures and dressings, and surgical incise drapes. Drug delivery devices include, but are not limited to, drug delivery skin patches, drug delivery mucosal patches and medical sponges. Body cavity and personal protection devices, include, but are not limited to, tampons, sponges, surgical and examination gloves, and toothbrushes. Birth control devices include, but are not limited to, IUD's and IUD strings, diaphragms and condoms.

Detailed Description Text (122):
Actual amounts of emulsions and enhancing agents in the compositions of the invention may be varied so as to obtain amounts of emulsion and enhancing agents at the site of treatment which are effective in killing vegetative as well as sporular microorganisms and neutralizing their toxic products. Accordingly, the selected amounts will depend on the nature and site for treatment, the desired response, the desired duration of biocidal action and other factors. Generally, the emulsion compositions of the invention will comprise at least 0.001% to 100%, preferably 0.01 to 90%, of emulsion per ml of liquid composition. It is envisioned that viral infections may be treated using between about 0.01% to 100% of emulsion per ml of liquid composition. Bacterial infections may be attacked with compositions comprising between about 0.001% to about 100% of emulsion per ml of liquid composition. Spores can be killed by emulsions comprising from about 0.001% to about 100% of emulsion per ml of liquid composition. These are merely exemplary ranges. It is envisioned that the formulations may comprise about 0.001%, about 0.0025%, about 0.005%, about 0.0075%, about 0.01%, about 0.025%, about 0.05%, about 0.075%, about 0.1%, about 0.25%, about 0.5%, about 1.0%, about 2.5%, about 5%, about 7.5%, about 10%, about 12.5%, about 15%, about 20%, about 25%, about 30%, about 35%, about 40%, about 50%, about 55%, about 60%, about 65%, about 70%, about 75%, about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 95% or about 100% of emulsion per ml of liquid composition. It should be understood that a range between any two figures listed above is specifically contemplated to be encompassed within the metes and bounds of the present invention. Some variation in dosage will necessarily occur depending on the condition of the subject being treated.

Detailed Description Text (192):
Oral toxicity testing in rats was performed by gavaging up to 8 mL per kg of 25% nanoemulsion. The rats did not lose weight or show signs of toxicity either clinically or histopathologically. There were no observed changes in the gut bacterial flora as a result of oral administration of the emulsions.

Detailed Description Text (228):
In the second model, a simulated wound was created by making an incision in the skin of the back of the mice. The skin was separated from the underlying muscle by blunt dissection. The "pocket" was inoculated with 200 .mu.l containing 2.5.times.10.sup.7 spores (in saline) and closed using wound clips. One hour later, the clips were removed and the wound irrigated with either 2 ml of sterile saline or with 2 ml of BCTP (1:10 in sterile saline). The wounds were then closed using wound clips. The animals were observed for clinical signs. Gross and histopathology were performed when the animals were euthanized 5 days later. The wound size was calculated by the following formula: 1/2 a .times.1/2 b .times..pi. where a and b are two perpendicular diameters of the wound.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#